1: Obermeyer E-5 (1964-1965) 1969 MT9 Libyan Bedouin MT9
'Aishaiwat

175 between the Bedouin and the Berbers (1954:46-47). G. W.
114 Murray informs us that the Bedouins of the Egyptian Western
619 Desert themselves believe this to be the case (1935:33, 247).
I agree that the Cyrenaican Bedouin are the descendants of the Banu Sulaim; nevertheless, and despite what Murray says, my informants (when they knew) claimed to be descendants of the Banu Hilal. They refer to their ancestress, Sa'ada, as al-Hilaliyya, "she of the Banu Hilal."

175 Data concerning the Awlad 'Ali migratory history are
169 insufficient for a satisfactory reconstruction of the process. As we have noted, there were two invasions of North Africa by the Arabs. The first, about 643 A.D., was a shock wave from the Arab conquest of Egypt in which the Arabs defeated the Luwata Berbers who were living in eastern Libya. The second invasion, in the 11th century, took place at the hands of the Banu Hilal and Banu Sulaim and penetrated into the North African countryside. As a result, the Banu Salaim tribe settled in Cyrenaica where they intermingled with the Luwata Berbers. That part of Cyrenaica which they claimed as their [103] territory they called the Jabal Akhdar (i.e. "Green Mountain"), a plateau region set back from the coast. The Bedouins of al-Qasr refer to the Jabal Akhdar as their original homeland (see Figure 1).

We hear nothing more of the Banu Salaim until the 17th century. At this time, segments of the tribe began drifting

1: Obermeyer E-5 (1964-1965) 1969 MT9 Libyan Bedouin MT9
'Aishaibat

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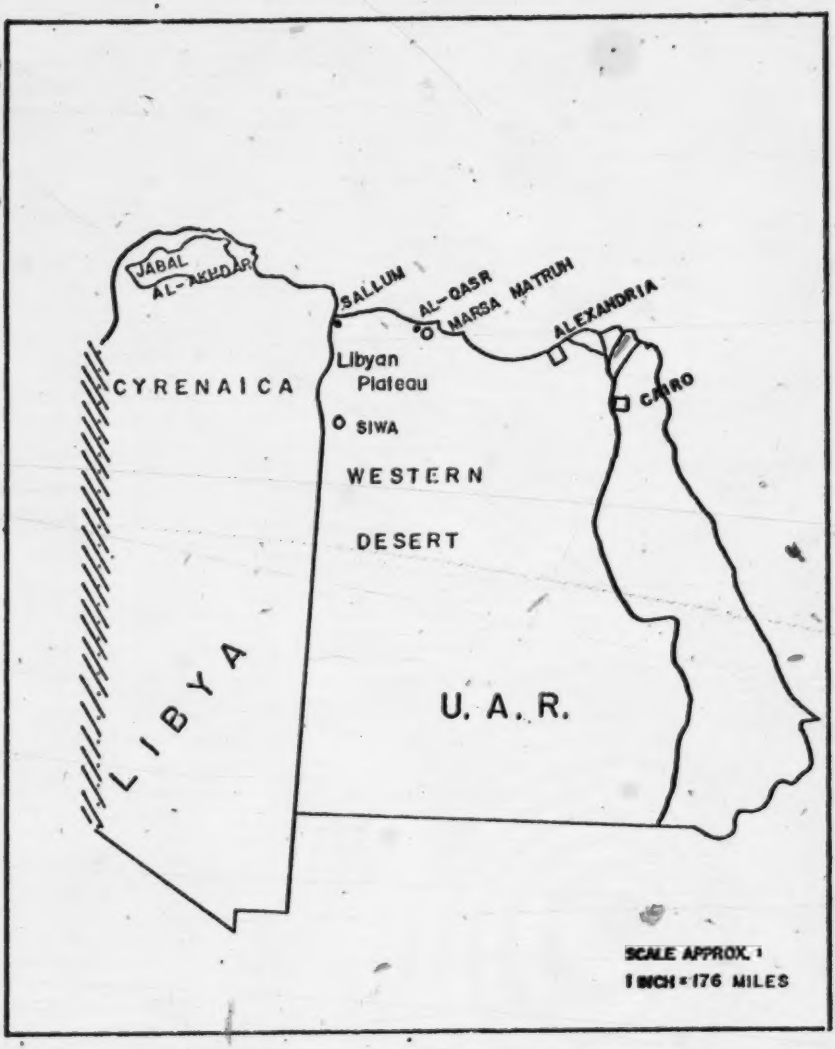

EGYPT AND CYRENAICA

FIGURE 1

312 cisterns spread throughout the Western Desert. Many of them are still used by the Bedouins for watering their livestock. The southernmost part of the catchment area provides grazing for sheep. Northward near the coast, where the soil deposit permits, barley is cultivated.

311 The Bedouins divide al-Qasr into "the good life"
823 (ma'isha simha) on the coast, and "the bad life" (ma'isha
•[103] wihsha) in the desert. Ma'isha simha consists of two zones: the shatt or sahil (i.e. "the coast," "as far as one can still see the sea"), and the area of shaʿir wi mar'a ("the barley and pasture area"). Ma'isha wihsha is the zone beyond the plateau where nothing grows, the daf'a or sibta ("uncultivable land which is sandy and stoney"). All of the Bedouins of
361 al-Qasr are settled permanently either on the coast or just south in the barley and pasture area. Nomadic and semi-nomadic activity disappeared generations ago in this part of the desert.

823 When the Bedouins speak of al-Qasr, they are referring
103 to an area which is traditionally defined. When the Egyptians
131 speak of al-Qasr, they are referring to a "village" only recently incorporated. The difference is a substantial one and not merely a difference in dialect. The Bedouins use the term mintaqit al-Qasr ("the area, or territory, of al-Qasr"): the Egyptians say qaryit al-Qasr ("the village of al-Qasr").

000 As the Bedouins view it, the Western Desert is the watan

3:Evans-Pritchard E-4, 5 (1942-1944) 1949 MT9 Libyan Bedouin MT9
(1837-1942) Sanusi

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APPENDIX I

CYRENAICAN PLACE-NAMES FREQUENTLY MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

103

Spelling in the text	*Italian spelling*
al-Abyar	el-Abiar
Ajadabiya	Agedabia
'Akrama	Acroma
al-'Aqaila	el-Agheila
al-'Arqub	el-Argub
Aujila	Augila
al-'Azziyyat	el-Ezzeiat
(al-Zawiya) al-Baida	Zauia el-Beda (Beda Littoria)
al-Banba	Bomba
Banghazi	Bengasi
Banina	Benina
al-Burdi Sulaiman	Bardia
Dariyana	Driana
Darna	Derna
al-Fayidiya	el-Faidia (De Martino)
(Bir) Hakaim	(Bir) Hacheim
al-Haniya	el-Hania
Jaghbub	Giarabub
Jalu	Gialo
Janzur	Gianzur
Jardis al-'Abid	Gerdes el-Abid
al-Jikharra	Gicherra
Khawalan	Chaulan
al-Makhili	el-Mechili
Marawa	Maraua
al-Marj	el-Merg (Barce)
Massa	Messa (Luigi Razza)
Msus	Msus
al-Naufiliya	en-Nofilia
al-Qaiqab	el-Ghegab
al-Qasur	el-Gsur
al-Qatafiya	el-Gtafia
al-Qubba	el-Gubba (Giovanni Berta)
al-Sallum	es-Sollum
Shahhat	Sciahhat (Cirene)

3:Evans-Pritchard E-4, 5 (1942-1944) 1949 MT9 Libyan Bedouin MT9
(1837-1942) Sanusi

103

Spelling in the text	*Italian spelling*
al-Shlaidima	esc-Sceleidima
Slanta	Slonta
Suluq	Soluch
Susa (Marsa)	Susa (Marsa) (Apollonia)
al-Tailimun	Tilimun
Taknis	Tecnis
Talmaitha	Tolmeta
Tart	Tert
Taukra	Tocra
Tubruq	Tobruch
al-Zuwaitina	ez-Zuetina